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HUYNH, CONG LAC T				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/173,858

Applicant(s)

MELTZER ET AL.

Examiner

Cong-Lac Huynh

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 61-74 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16, 61-74 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/23/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to: RCE filed on 7/21/08 to the application filed on 10/16/98.
2. Claims 73-74 are added.
3. Claims 1-16, 61-74 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 61, 73 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 73-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Independent claim 73 is directed to specification of an interface to an operation rather than an interface to plural transaction processes. Applicants point out the support in the specification at pages 17, 25-27, and 86.

However, as disclosed in these pages, particularly page 25, lines 25-26, page 26, lines 7-9, 43-48, page 27, lines 1-2, 9-12, when the service for only an input document or only an output document, then an operation is performed. But when the service is for both an input document and an output document as in the claim, that means "by way of

input and output documents", then multiple operations should be performed for input and output documents. The claimed limitation, therefore, is not consistent with the specification.

Dependent claim 74 is rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base claim.

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 73-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding independent claim 73, it is unclear how an operation is performed for two processes for an input document and an output document.

Dependent claim 74 is rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 1-16, 61-72 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKendrick, *Banks begin to play with XML*, Bank Technology News, Sep 1998, Vol. 11, Iss. 9, pg. 6, 2 pgs, in view of W3C, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, 2/10/98, pages 1-37 (from the IDSs).

Regarding independent claim 1, McKendrick discloses:

- a machine-readable specification of an interface to transaction processes stored in memory accessible by at least one node in the network, including interpretation information providing a definition of an input document, and a definition of an output document (pages 1-2: McKendrick discloses applying XML in financial area to provide better bank services and utilizing XML for on-line business transactions involved with manipulation and transfer of data in the Internet such as purchase orders, invoices, and customer information. The purchase orders are considered as input documents, and the invoices are

considered as output documents of the purchase orders in business transactions. Since the purchase orders as well as the invoices, which are the input and output documents, are in XML, they definitely include information providing the definition for such a document according to XML structures. And since the transaction documents are in XML format, these documents are machine-readable documents and should be stored in memory of a server accessible by at least one node in the network)

McKendrick does not explicitly disclose that the definitions of the input document and the output document comprising respective descriptions of sets of storage units and logical structures for the sets of storage units.

W3C discloses that each XML document comprises respective descriptions of set of storage units and logical structures for the set of storage units (page 3, Introduction: "XML documents are made up of *storage units* called entities, which contain either *parsed or unparsed data*. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form *markup*. *Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure*. XML provides a mechanism to impose constraints on the storage layout and logical structure.")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined McKendrick into W3C for the following reason.

McKendrick discloses the transaction documents such as the purchase orders and the invoices in XML format for a business transaction over the Internet where a user can search and buy an item on-line, and W3C discloses the structures of an XML document

which comprises storage units and the logical structures for the set of storage units. This motivates to combine W3C into McKendrick for supporting the business transaction documents in XML format using the XML characteristics disclosed in W3C.

Regarding claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, McKendrick does not disclose that the interpretation information includes data type specification for at least one logical structure in the definitions of the input and output document.

W3C discloses that each XML document contains one or more elements which are delimited by starts-tags and end-tags, and each element has a *type* identified by name called generic identifier and may have a set of *attribute specification* (page 13, Logical structure).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined McKendrick into W3C for supporting the business transaction documents in XML format using the XML characteristics disclosed in W3C.

As mentioned in claim 1, since the documents used in the purchase transaction in McKendrick are in XML format, these documents inherit the features of a general XML document as disclosed in W3C. This is applied for all the claims relating to the transaction document structures and W3C is used for rejecting.

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, W3C discloses that the interpretation information includes at least one data structure mapping predefined sets of storage

units for a particular logical structure in the definition of the input and output documents, to respective entries in a list (pages 14-17).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, which are dependent on claim 1, McKindrick and W3C do not disclose explicitly that a repository in memory accessible by at least one node in the network storing a library of logical structures, interpretation information for logical structures, and the identifier of a transaction. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified McKindrick and W3C to include a repository in memory for storing logical structures and the identifier of a transaction interface since it was well known in the art that any defined data for a program in a network should have a name for identifying and should be stored in a memory of a server for using later on such as retrieving data, identifying data, or manipulating data.

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, W3C discloses that the machine readable specification includes a document compliant with a definition of an interface document including logical structures for storing an identifier of the interface, and for storing at least one of specifications and references to specifications of a set of one or more transactions supported by the interface (page 13).

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6, McKindrick does not disclose a reference to a specification of a particular transaction, and the specification of the

particular transaction includes a document including logical structures for storing at least one of definitions and references to definitions input and output documents for the particular transaction. Instead, McKindrick discloses *applying XML for business-to-business transaction where data such as purchase orders and invoices are manipulated and transferred over the Internet* (page 2).

W3C discloses that each XML document comprises respective descriptions of set of storage units and logical structures for the set of storage units (page 3, Introduction: "XML documents are made up of *storage units* called entities, which contain either *parsed or unparsed data*. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form *markup*. *Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure*. XML provides a mechanism to impose constraints on the storage layout and logical structure.")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined W3C into McKindrick to include a reference to a specification of a particular transaction which has logical structures for storing at least one of definitions and references to documents as in W3C for the particular business transaction as in McKindrick since a reference is considered as a name or an identifier and the transaction documents in McKindrick such as the purchase orders and the invoices, considered as the input and output documents, must have a document name for identifying purpose.

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, W3C discloses that the storage units comprise parsed data (page 3, Introduction: "XML documents are made up storage units called entities, which contain either parsed or unparsed data...").

Regarding claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, McKindrick does not explicitly disclose the parsed data in at least one of the input and output documents comprises:

- character data encoding text characters in the one of the input and output document
- markup data identifying sets of storage units according to the logical structure of the one of the input and output documents

Instead McKindrick discloses the business transactions involved with manipulation and transfer data such as purchase orders and invoices where invoices are considered as the output documents produced from the data portion of the purchase orders, which are considered as the input document (pages 1-2).

W3C discloses that the parsed data comprises:

- character data encoding text characters in XML documents (page 3, Introduction: "*XML documents* are made up storage units ...*Parsed data* is made up characters, some of which form *character data* ..."; page 6, Characters: "A parsed entity contains text, a sequence of characters, which may represent markup or character data
- markup data identifying sets of storage units according to the logical structure of XML documents (page 3, Introduction: "*XML documents* are made up storage

units ... *Parsed data* is made up characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form *markup*. *Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure ...*")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined W3C into McKindrick since the XML business documents in McKindrick which function as input and output documents should comprise parsed data with claimed features since these features are characteristics of an XML document as taught in W3C.

Regarding claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, W3C discloses that at least one of the sets of storage units encodes a plurality of text characters providing a natural language word (page 6, Document, page 7, Characters and page 8, Character Data and Markup: since the storage units encodes by character data and markup which are text, the storage units provide a natural language word).

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 8, W3C discloses that the interpretation information for at least one of the sets of storage units identified by a particular logical structure of at least one of the input and output documents, encodes respective definitions for sets of parsed characters (page 9: "the function of the markup in an XML document is to describe its storage and logical structure and to associate attribute-value pairs with its logical structures. XML provides a mechanism, the document type declaration, to *define constraints on the logical structure* and to support

the use of predefined storage units ... the XML document type declaration contains or points to markup declarations that provide a grammar for a class of documents. This grammar is known as a *document type definition, or DTD ...*").

Regarding claim 12, which is dependent on claim 8, W3C discloses that the storage units comprise unparsed data (page 3, Introduction: "XML documents are made up storage units called entities, which contain either parsed or unparsed data..." page 20, Physical Structures).

Regarding claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1, as mentioned in claims 4 and 5 above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified McKindrick and W3C to include a repository in memory for storing all data related to the purchase transactions since it was well known in the art that any defined data for a program in a network should be stored in a memory of a server for using later on such as retrieving data, identifying data, or manipulating data.

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, W3C discloses that the repository of document types includes a document type for identifying participant process in the network (page 9: "XML provides a mechanism, the document type declaration, to define constraints on the logical structure and to support the use of predefined storage units").

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, W3C discloses that the definitions of the input and output documents comprise document type definitions compliant with a standard Extensible Markup Language XML (page 9: "XML provides a mechanism, the document type declaration, to define constraints on the logical structure and to support the use of predefined storage units ... the XML document type declaration contains or points to markup declarations that provide a grammar for a class of documents. This grammar is known as a document type definition, DTD ... the DTD fro a document consists of both subsets taken together").

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 1, W3C discloses that the machine readable data structure including interpretation information comprises a document organized according to a document type definition compliant with a standard Extensible Markup Language XML (page 9: an XML document is a machine readable data structure organized according to a DTD compliant with the standard Extensible Markup Language).

Regarding independent claim 61, McKindrick does not disclose explicitly:

- defining a machine readable definition of an input document for a node in the network including resources to execute a process in the transaction, and a machine readable definition of an output document for the node, the definitions the input and output documents comprising respective descriptions of sets of storage units and logical structures for the sets of storage units

- providing interpretation information for the logical structures to the node

Instead McKindrick discloses applying XML in financial area to provide better bank services and utilizing XML for on-line business transactions involved with manipulation and transfer of data in the Internet such as purchase orders, invoices, and customer information (pages 1-2). The purchase orders in McKindrick are considered as input documents, and the invoices are considered as output documents of the purchase orders in business transactions. Since the purchase orders as well as the invoices, which are the input and output documents, are in XML format, they definitely include information to provide the definition for said documents according to XML structures. And since the transaction documents are in XML format, these documents are machine-readable documents and should be stored in memory of a server accessible by at least one node in the network.

W3C discloses:

- defining a machine readable definitions of documents comprising respective descriptions of sets of storage units and logical structures for the sets of storage units (page 3, Introduction and page 9: XML documents are made up of storage units which contain either parsed or unparsed data where parsed data is made up characters some of which form character data, and some of which form markup to encode a *description of the document storage layout and logical structures*).

- providing interpretation information for the logical structures (page 9: the function of the markup in an XML document is to associate *attribute-value* pairs with its logical structures)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined McKendrick into W3C for the following reason.

McKendrick discloses the transaction documents such as the purchase orders and the invoices in XML format for a business transaction over the Internet where a user can search and buy an item on-line and W3C discloses the structures of an XML document which comprises storage units and the logical structures for the set of storage units. This motivates to combine W3C into McKendrick for supporting the business transaction documents in XML format using the XML characteristics disclosed in W3C.

Claims 62-71 are for a method of claims 2-5, 8-12, 15, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 72, which is dependent on claim 61, McKendrick and W3C do not disclose:

- providing a parser to generate event signals in response to logical structures in the definition of the input document
- providing event listener program which respond to the event signals to execute the process

Instead McKindrick discloses the Internet business transactions via purchase orders and invoices in XML format where the purchase orders and the invoices are considered as input documents and output documents (pages 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified McKindrick to include "providing a parser to generate event signals in response to logical structures..." and "providing event listener program which respond to the event signals to execute the process" for the following reason. The fact that McKindrick executes the transaction program by running the XML transaction documents which include logical structures suggests said parser and said event listener program as claimed, which are the must programs in the executing process.

11. Claims 73-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKendrick, *Banks begin to play with XML*, Bank Technology News, Sep 1998, Vol. 11, Iss. 9, pg. 6, 2 pgs, in view of W3C, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, 2/10/98, pages 1-37 (from the IDSs).

Regarding independent claim 73, McKendrick discloses:

- a machine-readable specification of an interface to transaction processes stored in memory accessible by at least one node in the network, including interpretation information providing a definition of an input document, and a definition of an output document (pages 1-2: McKendrick discloses applying XML in financial area to provide better bank services and utilizing XML for on-line

business transactions involved with manipulation and transfer of data in the Internet such as purchase orders, invoices, and customer information. The purchase orders are considered as input documents, and the invoices are considered as output documents of the purchase orders in business transactions. Since the purchase orders as well as the invoices, which are the input and output documents, are in XML, they definitely include information providing the definition for such a document according to XML structures. And since the transaction documents are in XML format, these documents are machine-readable documents and should be stored in memory of a server accessible by at least one node in the network)

McKendrick does not explicitly disclose that the definitions of the input document and the output document comprising respective descriptions of sets of storage units and logical structures for the sets of storage units and the specification of an interface to an operation instead of plural transaction processes.

W3C discloses that each XML document comprises respective descriptions of set of storage units and logical structures for the set of storage units (page 3, Introduction: "XML documents are made up of *storage units* called entities, which contain either *parsed or unparsed data*. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form *markup*. Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure. XML provides a mechanism to impose constraints on the storage layout and logical structure.")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined McKendrick into W3C for the following reason.

McKendrick discloses the transaction documents such as the purchase orders and the invoices in XML format for a business transaction over the Internet where a user can search and buy an item on-line, and W3C discloses the structures of an XML document which comprises storage units and the logical structures for the set of storage units. This motivates to combine W3C into McKendrick for supporting the business transaction documents in XML format using the XML characteristics disclosed in W3C. Further, since McKendrick and W3C provide plural transaction processes, it is clear that one operation of one transaction is included in these transaction processes either for processing an input document or processing an output document.

Regarding claim 74, which is dependent on claim 73, McKendrick does not disclose that the interpretation information includes data type specification for at least one logical structure in the definitions of the input and output document.

W3C discloses that each XML document contains one or more elements which are delimited by starts-tags and end-tags, and each element has a *type* identified by name called generic identifier and may have a set of *attribute specification* (page 13, Logical structure).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined McKendrick into W3C for supporting the business transaction documents in XML format using the XML characteristics disclosed in W3C.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed 7/21/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that "evidence other than declarations (the "previous evidence") was submitted but given no weight, due to the Examiner's mistaken invocation of res judicata" which can not be applied post-appeal to exclude evidence from consideration. The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner did consider the evidence but the evidence is not persuasive and not sufficient to remove the reference McKendrick. For example, the slide 30 as well all of the slides of Glushko's presentation are merely a PowerPoint document and do not show reduce to practice:

The slides presented on that date are merely a PowerPoint document for presentation. They are not an evidence of a complete product that is guaranteed that it worked with testing (see previous action, Response to Arguments)

Regarding Res Judicata, it is noted that after the Board's decision affirming the case on 8/31/06, no amendment was filed with the RCE. The claims in the RCE having no change are a duplicate of the claims presented earlier to the Board of Appeals.

In the previous office action, the submitted evidence with the RCE was considered but not sufficient, and so the reference can not be removed. The art rejection, therefore, is still the same as the rejection on the claims presented earlier to the Board of Appeal. Applying Res Judicata in the previous action, therefore, is proper. See MPEP 706.03 (w).

Applicant's statement that claim mapping is not required in MPEP. However, MPEP does require Applicants to show the possession of the invention:

The 37 CFR 1.131 affidavit or declaration must establish possession of either the whole invention claimed or something falling within the claim (such as a species of a claimed genus), in the sense that the claim as a whole reads on it. In re Tanczyn, 347 F.2d 830, 146 USPQ 298 (CCPA 1965) (MPEP 715.02)

Claim mapping is one way to show such a possession. Claim mapping is for showing the match between what are claimed in the application and what Applicants truly invent.

Regarding the submitted declaration under rule 131, the inventor's statement in #20 that all versions of CBL before CBL 1.1 worked.

However, Exhibits D, E, G, H submitted as evidence of CBL are merely the coding files dated in 1997 and 1998 which are test files listed in Exhibit C without any statement recorded proving that these coding files run successfully :

"For an actual reduction to practice, the invention must have been sufficiently tested to demonstrate that it will work for its intended purpose, but it need not be in a commercially satisfactory stage of development. If a device is so simple, and its purpose and efficacy so

*obvious, construction alone is sufficient to demonstrate workability. King Instrument Corp. v. Otari Corp., 767 F.2d 853, 860, 226 USPQ 402, 407 (Fed. Cir. 1985). For additional cases pertaining to the requirements necessary to establish actual reduction to practice see DSL Dynamic Sciences, Ltd. v. Union Switch & Signal, Inc., 928 F.2d 1122, 1126, 18 USPQ2d 1152, 1155 (Fed. Cir. 1991) ("events occurring after an alleged actual reduction to practice can call into question whether reduction to practice has in fact occurred"); Corona v. Dovan, 273 U.S. 692, 1928 C.D. 252 (1928) ("**A process is reduced to practice when it is successfully performed. A machine is reduced to practice when it is assembled, adjusted and used. A manufacture [i.e., article of manufacture] is reduced to practice when it is completely manufactured. A composition of matter is reduced to practice when it is completely composed.**" 1928 C.D. at 262-263 (emphasis added).); Fitzgerald v. Arbib, 268 F.2d 763, 765-66, 122 USPQ 530, 531-32 (CCPA 1959) ("**the reduction to practice of a three-dimensional design invention requires the production of an article embodying that design**" in "other than a mere drawing")" (MPEP 2138.05) (emphasis added)*

Also, as shown in Exhibit C, the article "Common Business Language (CBL)" dated December 5, 1997, the early version of CBL is unstable and merely a sketch, "As of the date of this document's writing, this specification was still unstable, and the details of the linking attributes in the CBL DTDs should be considered as a sketch" (emphasis added).

As mentioned in the Response to Arguments in the previous action, Dr. Glushko admitted in his article in December 1999 "How XML Enables Internet Trading Communities and Marketplaces" at <http://www.infloom.com/gcaconfs/WEB/philadelphia99/glushko.HTM> that the early versions of CBL struggled with technical problems:

*Work on CBL began in 1997, partly funded by a Department of Commerce's Advanced Technology Program research award on "Component-Based Commerce" to Veo Systems and three other firms [ATP]. Because of this **research pedigree, early versions of CBL strove for logical completeness, expressiveness, and compactness to test the abstract modeling power of XML for electronic commerce and to identify requirements for development tools and runtime support** (emphasis added)*

The Examiner's rejection regarding the early versions of CBL is not a conjecture, but based on one inventor's article. The statement in #20 of the Declaration, therefore, is not persuasive based on the fact of the inventor's article and the submitted Exhibits. Accordingly, it is clear that CBL version 1.1 is the first working version of CBL released in September 1998.

The submitted evidence does not prove actual reduction to practice prior September 1998, and so, there was no reduction to practice prior the effective date of the McKendrick reference.

Only the filing of a US patent application which complies with the disclosure requirement of 35 USC 112 constitutes a constructive reduction to practice. Accordingly, Applicants have not established prior invention. The rejection is maintained.

It is noted that evidence submitted in Exhibits A-J shows that CBL was developed since 1997 to overcome the impractical CORBA technology. That means the concept of CBL does exist since 1997. Proving concept coupled with due diligence may work more properly than proving reduce to practice before January 21, 1998 since early version of CBL is merely a sketch and admitted having technical troubles as mentioned above. Therefore, it is suggested to file a declaration to prove concept since 1997 coupled with due diligence since 1997 to the filing date of the application to swear behind an early date in 1997.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The prior art of record is listed on PTO 892.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-4125. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs (8:30-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Cong-Lac Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178
09/30/08